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27 MAR 58

Chief of Staff, Munich  
Attn: Liaison Division  
Chief, DR

INFO: Chief of Station, Germany

Operational/INT/DR/REFUG/LEDDY/CART/LO/IMPROV/ARMAMER  
Jonas DAIBAUSKAS

REFERENCE: A6863-30288, 4 December 1957

The following information on Jonas DAIBAUSKAS has been cleared for passage to DR-IMC. No reference may be made to GFDNY as being the source of this material.

1. A source of unknown reliability who was personally acquainted with Jonas DAIBAUSKAS stated that source has personal knowledge that from about April 1940 to about June 1941 DAIBAUSKAS collaborated with the Soviet Forces that occupies Lithuania during that period and furnished records of the Lithuanian Security Police to the Soviet National Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD).

2. Source gave the following information, on subject, in support of his allegation: Jonas DAIBAUSKAS, (on August 14, 1957) was Assistant to the District Chief of Security Police in Kaunas, Lithuania, from about 1930 to 1940. In early April 1940, Lithuania was threatened with occupation by Soviet Forces and on or about April 15, 1940, the Soviet Government made an announcement from Moscow that it was assuming control of Lithuania. As of April 1940, Augustinas Povilaitis was Director of Security and Criminal Police in Lithuania, but Povilaitis was either unable to or failed to instruct his various District Chiefs of Security Police as to what disposition was to be made of Security records under their control. When the Soviet Government announced its seizure of Lithuania, it therefore fell upon the Security Police in each District to dispose of records under their control.

3. Confusion resulted, but for the most part the Security Police of the various Districts destroyed their records to avoid having the records seized by the Russians, and then almost the entire Lithuanian Security Police Force either hid within Lithuania or fled the country rather than face possible imprisonment, death, or collaboration with the Russians.

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4. Unlike the other Security Police officers, however, Jonas DAIBAUSKA failed to destroy his security records and remained at his post in Kaunas, Lithuania. Moreover, DAIBAUSKA grasped the opportunity to declare himself Director of Lithuanian Security and Criminal Police.

5. In a matter of days, Antanas RUDIS, a NKVD Agent, took over control of the Lithuanian Security and Criminal Police from DAIBAUSKA, who continued to work as a Security Police Officer under SHIRKOV. DAIBAUSKA made all of the Kaunas District security records available to SHIRKOV. Sources know SHIRKOV was an NKVD Agent because at the time Russia seized control of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Government had SHIRKOV under arrest, on charges of committing espionage against Lithuania for the Soviet.

6. In June 1941, the Germans ousted the Russians from Lithuania. A new Lithuanian Government was created from members of the Lithuanian Anti-Communist Underground and a new Lithuanian security Police Force was established. DAIBAUSKA fled along with other collaborators and Russian officials. The new Lithuanian Government was able to seize records of the NKVD which the fleeing Russians failed to destroy and these records disclosed that DAIBAUSKA and other Lithuanians had worked for the NKVD. The new Lithuanian Government issued orders for the arrest of these individuals. DAIBAUSKA was subsequently arrested, then imprisoned in Kaunas, Lithuania, and an investigation was initiated to ascertain the extent of his activities with the NKVD.

7. As of 1943 DAIBAUSKA was still in jail and had not been brought to trial on the charges. In about 1943 the security branch of the Gestapo ordered that the investigative files on DAIBAUSKA be turned over to them. Sources then temporarily lost contact with DAIBAUSKA.

8. In the winter of 1944-45, sources last saw DAIBAUSKA in Berlin, Germany. At that time DAIBAUSKA was wearing the uniform of a 1st lieutenant in the German Air Force with non-flying duties. Subsequently, sources heard that DAIBAUSKA was serving with the German Air Force in Poznan, Poland, and that when the Russian Army moved into Poznan in 1945, DAIBAUSKA, instead of attempting to flee with the German armed forces, remained in Poznan to greet the Red Army.

9. According to sources, DAIBAUSKA's wife was in the Haustetten Displaced Persons Camp, Augsburg, Germany, in 1945, and left there to join her spouse in Poznan, Poland.

10. Sources said he had been advised that an edition (dated in either June, July, or August, 1957) of "Vraugas" (a Lithuanian language daily newspaper published at 4345 west 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois) contained an article reflecting that DAIBAUSKA had left Poland, is currently in Paris, France, and hopes to enter the United States.

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11. Source described DAIBAUKAS as follows, based on his recollection:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Place of Birth	Lithuania
Present age	About 40 to 43
Height	5'2" or 5'3"
Weight	150 lbs.
Hair	Dark brown
Education	Has a law degree from Kaunas College
Language	Speaks Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, German, French, and possibly English
Ability	
Miscellaneous	Wears glasses

12. Source said he considered DAIBAUKAS a highly intelligent, extremely capable security officer and the type of individual who, if still affiliated with the Soviet Espionage System, would be a serious threat to the Country's security if admitted to the United States.

13. The United States visa files on Jonas DAIBAUKAS showed that Subject was born 21 January 1904 at Kaunas, Lithuania, and that his present address is 6 Cite Joli, Paris 11, France. The file states that Subject entered France from Poland in January 1957. His file reflects the following residences:

7/44 - 8/44	Refugee from Lithuanian border with a group of refugees
8/44 - 9/44	trained German Air Forces (Unity) Regiment Bergen and Buxtehude (south of Bremen) German Air Forces Regiment as "Kampfleifer"
10/44 - 2/15/56	In Polish prison at Poznan, Poland, as politically unreliable for Polish Communists
2/45 - 12/2/45	In USSR concentration camp at Poznan as being politically unreliable
12/45 - 2/51	Various towns in Poland
2/51 - 1/57	Poznan, ul. Stogowka 28/7

DAIBAUKAS indicated that he escaped from the Russian Concentration Camp at Poznan and in Poland was able to disguise his true nationality and integrate himself into the Polish community. He obtained a position in the Agrarian Reform Bureau as a clerk. He joined the Polish Workers Party (Polish Communist Party) in December 1947 for fear of deportation to Russia. He was a member until December 1956.

14. His parents were NADIA and PEDRONELIA DAIBAUKAS. His occupation was listed as jurist-economist. He indicated that he has a sister and brother in Lithuania.

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15. Subject's wife was listed as Mrs. LAURELLA BALKIN, a nurse employed at a hospital in the U. S."

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(27 March 1958)

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